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VOL. II NO. 328 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1947. Price 20 Cents

LOWER U.S. TARIFF BARRIERS

Minister Defends Navy Cuts

Only A Temporary Adjustment

London, Oct. 23.—The Minister of Defence, Mr. Albert Alexander, today defended in the House of Commons the Government's decision to reduce temporarily the striking force of the Royal Navy's Home fleet to one cruiser and four battle-class destroyers in order to speed up demobilisation.

He said that when the order was issued, the Royal Navy's Home fleet comprised one battleship, five cruisers and 12 destroyers with frigates and other vessels.

In an emergency, a considerable number of these ships could be put back into full commission at short notice.

"In addition," Mr. Alexander continued, "there will, at all times, be two modern battleships and at least two modern aircraft carriers with other auxiliary craft maintained in commission and engaged on sea-training in Home waters.

"The Mediterranean fleet is being maintained virtually at full strength.

SPEEDING DEMOBILISATION

"When this period of temporary adjustment has been completed only one ship, a cruiser, in the Home fleet will have been reduced to reserve."

After deliberate consideration, Mr. Alexander continued, the Admiralty had advised and the Government had approved this temporary reduction to speed up demobilisation rather than spread the dislocation over a longer period.

In some instances, the period of immobility would be very short. In others, it might be a matter of some months, but would be restricted to the absolute minimum. The object was to man ships abroad and relieve men now on foreign service who were due to participate in the more rapid demobilisation.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, suggested that the original report that the Home fleet was being reduced to a striking force of one cruiser and four battle-class destroyers was misleading.

Mr. Alexander replied that the emergency striking force would be the ships he had mentioned, but others could be put back into commission quickly. Neither the Ministry of Defence nor the Admiralty was liable for the original report.—Reuter.

Cripps' Disclosure: More Austerity

London, Oct. 23.—The Economics Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, told the House of Commons today that the United States had agreed to lower her tariff barriers and admit more British goods to American markets.

"To achieve that," Sir Stafford said, "we shall bargain certain reductions in our own tariffs and, in agreement with the Dominions, some reductions and eliminations of preferences both as granted by us to the Dominions and as granted by the Dominions and colonies to ourselves."

Sir Stafford said the trade talks at Geneva were "well in sight of successful conclusion."

"Though we have certainly gone the limit of what is reasonable in order to achieve agreement with various other parties, we believe that the general agreement, when its terms are disclosed, will show a fair balance in lowering trade barriers on all sides."

"The immediate result will be better access for other countries, including ourselves, to United States markets."

The Minister said the Government estimated its own pleasure in the home and pleasure in travel abroad would cost £228,000,000 yearly, but that some savings would not be realised until late 1948.

ANNUAL TRADING DEFICIT

He said he believed Britain would be able to balance her overseas trade as a whole by the end of 1948, but as a whole she had a trading deficit with dollar countries of about £475,000,000 annually.

Some raw materials and food were obtainable only from dollar countries, he said.

"This dollar deficit is not due to our inability to make and export enough goods to pay for such imports, we need but rather to our inability to sell goods for dollars or for currency convertible into dollars."

"It is a balance which we can only meet by divesting ourselves of our gold reserve and if we are to allow that reserve to drain away at the present rate we should have little or nothing in the way of reserves at the end of the next year. These reserves are not ours alone but sterling area reserves."

Sir Stafford said the Marshall Plan talks being conducted in Washington by Sir Oliver Franks and other British Government members were "most momentous for the whole future of democratic civilisation."

Palestine Withdrawal Deadline

London, Oct. 23.—Britain plans to withdraw her troops and administration from Palestine by March of 1948 "at the very latest" if the United Nations fails to settle the Holy Land problem, an authoritative informant said today.

Britain a week ago served a second notice on the United Nations that she would give up her League of Nations mandate in the Holy Land, but set no date for withdrawal. The British announcement had said merely that the withdrawal would occur "within a limited period."

Britain urged the UN not to delay "unduly" in reaching a final decision on the future of Palestine. British sources in New York said discussions in London were under way. The withdrawal and that a target date was to be announced.—Associated Press.

Dissatisfied With Royal Address

Amendment By Reds

London, Oct. 23.—The two Communist Members of the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Piratin and Mr. William Gallacher, today tabled an amendment to the Royal address charging the Government with complete failure to help provide a solution for the nation's economic crisis through trade agreements with the Soviet Union and the food-producing countries of Eastern Europe on the basis of goods for goods.

The amendment, scheduled for discussion during the debate on the speech from the throne which laid down the Government's new legislative programme, criticised the absence from the business of the new session of Parliament a provision for the nationalisation of steel, drastic cuts in the armed forces and an incentive to British workers to drive for higher production.

Another amendment, tabled in the names of the famous playwright, Sir Alan Herbert, and two Conservative Members, demands the end of import restriction on books, music, pictures and other works of art.

The main Opposition motion, was tabled last night by Mr. Winston Churchill, deploring the Government's failure to give assurances of national leadership and administrative competence.

The Opposition amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech amounts virtually to a vote of censure and will be discussed in the House next Tuesday and Wednesday, it was announced today.—Reuter.

U.S. Cabinet Approves Of Stop-Gap Aid To Europe

CONGRESS TO BE CALLED

Washington, Oct. 23.—The United States Cabinet, summoned into full session at the White House today by President Truman, approved the President's blueprints for stop-gap aid to Europe which were due to be published tonight following its presentation to about a dozen Congressional leaders.

A special session of the United States Congress has been called for November 17. It will be concerned with foreign aid measures, particularly an interim programme for helping France, Italy and Austria, Mr. Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, announced tonight when he left the conference at the White House.

President Truman will broadcast tomorrow night, to give details of his plans and what he considered the United States should do to meet the problem.

Mr. Martin said that the President had called the session on his own constitutional responsibility in view of the grave economic and political crisis facing the United States.

Senator Tom Connally disclosed that President Truman would send two separate messages to Congress—one concerning foreign aid and one on prices.

Mr. Martin gave no details of how the Republicans would act on the President's recommendations, but disclosed that the question of the crisis and the current runaway inflation in the United States, which were closely related to foreign aid plans, would also be tackled.

At the full session of the Cabinet, Mr. George Marshall, was absent, with the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, substituting for him.

UNFREEZING LOAN

The session was believed to have examined the problem of unfreezing the \$400,000,000 remaining of the loan to Britain.

Announcing the decision to call a special session of Congress, President Truman said that he was taking this action because of the "alarming and continuing increase in prices in this country and the situation regarding the need for emergency foreign aid."

The President also disclosed that he would ask for the provision of additional funds "needed to maintain our position in occupied areas."

This apparently referred to the new obligation falling on the United States as a result of Britain's inability to continue contributing to the dollar upkeep of Germany.

President Truman, who was speaking at a press conference after his meeting in the White House with Congressional leaders, pointed out that all members of Congress now overseas will have returned by November 17.

He said that "there are two compelling reasons for convening Congress at an early date."

"URGENT NECESSITY"

"Firstly, it is urgently necessary for Congress to take legislative action designed to put an end to the continued rise in prices which are causing hardship to millions of American families and endangering

Union's Call To Strikers

Edinburgh, Oct. 23.—Abe Moffat, President of the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mine-workers today summoned nearly 25,000 striking miners to weekend meetings called in an attempt to halt a four-day stoppage which has cost an estimated 101,000 tons of vitally needed coal.

Aim of the strike is to force speedier negotiations for wage increases. Twenty five more pits joined the strike today. 93 mines employing 24,890 men are now idle in the dispute.—Associated Press.

New K.C. Welcomed

SUPREME COURT CEREMONY

The ceremony of reading the Letters Patent and calling within the Bar the Hon. Leo d'Almada e Castro was carried out this morning at the Supreme Court before a large attendance of the legal fraternity.

Amongst others who were in court were Mr. Almada's mother, his wife and his brother, Mr. C. d'Almada, and the Portuguese Consul, Dr. Eduardo Brazao.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blakely, in welcoming Mr. d'Almada within the Bar recalled that when Captain Charles Elliott of the Royal Navy took possession of Hongkong on behalf of Queen Victoria in 1841 he brought with him on his staff from Macao, Mr. d'Almada's grandfather and granduncle. One of these later became Private Secretary to the Governor and the other held the office of Clerk of the Councils for many years with great distinction.

The Chief Justice referred to the Hon. Leo d'Almada's many forensic battles, including the well-known Dorsetshire murder trial.

The Attorney-General, Hon. J. B. Griffin, welcomed Mr. d'Almada to the Inner Bar and Mr. Eldon Potter, K. C., speaking as the senior practising member congratulated Mr. d'Almada on taking silk. He said the appointment met "with the entire approval of the whole profession."

Hon. Leo d'Almada e Castro, in acknowledgment, said he was deeply moved by the words of the Chief Justice and he also expressed his thanks to his legal brothers for the kind words they had added,

EDITORIAL

Requisitioned Cars

If any Hongkong motorist whose requisitioned car was lost, damaged or destroyed during the war can derive a grain of satisfaction from the official replies to the Hon. R. D. Gillespie's questions in Legislative Council yesterday, he is easily contented. We feel that of all the specious answers so freely given by Government to questions of public importance, this stands unique. On the one hand it is a perfect example of how to escape behind subtle legal phraseology when confronted with an embarrassing liability, and on the other a barefaced repudiation of a promise for which no tangible reason is given. We are told that the announcement made in the Press on August 30, 1946, "was issued with the object of obtaining data after a preliminary survey of the situation when it appeared that requisitioning was available that requisitioning necessarily involved material increase in risk of destruction or damage, (but that) further investigation has however shown this was not necessarily the case." If the answer had gone on to prove why "this was not necessarily the case," it might have convinced, but no chapter or verse is given to support Government's volte face. To us it seems natural that any car which is requisitioned runs a materially increased risk of being lost or damaged in consequence of war operations. A requisitioned car is not left in a garage during hostilities; it is used and in consequence, much more liable to risks of damage, destruction or

loss either through shell fire, bombs, or even incompetent driving by third parties. A requisitioned vehicle becomes Government property and the owner may never have a chance of knowing how it is being used. It is fair to say that owners of most requisitioned cars in Hongkong were, in fact, too busy desperately trying to defend the Colony to have time to find out where their cars were or what was their fate. Any such human element, however, cannot be recognised by Government. It callously admits that much by declaring "it has been necessary to adhere strictly to the letter of the Regulations." And the operative regulation in this case is for a car owner to prove that the risk of the vehicle being lost or damaged in consequence of war operations was materially increased by reason of the requisitioning. He must do that despite the fact he was probably continuously fighting from December 8 until Christmas Day, or was continuously on ARP or essential service duties for the same period, after which he was probably interned for the rest of the war. We suggest that in the light of what actually happened in Hongkong (for which quite obviously the Regulations made no provision when they were framed in 1940) the onus is now on Government to prove that any car did not, as a result of being requisitioned, run a materially increased risk of being lost, damaged or destroyed, and that, failing to prove such a case, Government is legally responsible for compensation.

FURTHER AUSTERITY

London, Oct. 23.—Sir Stafford Cripps listed further austerity cuts for Britain when making his first speech in Parliament today in his new post of economic "dictator."

All purchases of United States tobacco had been stopped and raw material imports involving dollars would be cut by another £25,000,000.

By a more rigid licensing of manufactured goods from America, including machinery, a further £10,000,000 would be saved.

The sugar ration would be reduced to eight ounces each person per week, instead of the 10 ounces to which it had been raised in July.

The bacon ration would continue at the recently reduced rate of one ounce weekly and the meat ration would remain as at present—one shilling's worth of meat per week.

Those reductions would save £60,000,000 in dollar expenditure.

There must be an immediate further reduction in Britain's dollar expenditure upon food which, if not replaced from elsewhere, will reduce the calorie standard to just below 2,700 daily, he declared.

Amidst cheers Sir Stafford announced that both sides of industry had agreed to postpone coming into operation the prewar Trades Practices Act for another year. This Act, about conditions of employment which was considered to restrict output, was abandoned during the war but was to come up for discussion in December with a view to its restoration.

Sir Stafford concluded by saying that Britain was not merely fighting for economic survival, but, in every sense, the battle of democracy just as much as she did during the war.

"If our economy, and that of Europe, should collapse, our democracy will, in all probability, collapse too and will disappear, and with it, will go the last stronghold of Western democratic civilisation in Europe."—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF TEHWEI

Nationalists Retreat

Nanking, Oct. 23.—Government sources formally announced tonight the evacuation of their forces from Tehwei, 50 miles north of Changchun and south of the Sungari River, after bitter fighting lasting three days.

Bitter street fighting in the western suburbs of Kirin was also announced by a source close to military headquarters, while fighting in Kirin has slackened today as Government airborne troops from Changchun descended to relieve the hard-pressed garrison.

The reports said that the Communists were forced to withdraw westward.

Pro-Government despatches from the same area state that the Nationalists, which had been surrounded near Hwapeichang, Tulingen and Howantze, are now attacking the rear of the Communists while other Government forces are making frontal attacks.

A late special report announced that the Communist forces, beaten off at Kirin, have shifted south, aiming the main at Flaofoanman, the main electricity supply centre in Manchuria, and heavy fighting is progressing.—Reuter.

"Warmongering" Resolution Assailed

Lake Success, New York, Oct. 23.—The United States called on the United Nations to reject utterly the Russian proposal for measures against "warmongering" as going contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Speaking in the Political Committee, Senator Warren Austin, of the United States, said: "The Soviet proposal demanding suppression and censorship ought to be rejected, because it is contrary to the principles, it is bad policy and it diverts our attention from the practical programmes for removing the real causes of war."

"It is an individual participating in the free institutions in a community who gives life, strength and growth to Government. Government is his servant and listens to the will of the people."

"Mr. Vyshinsky has called Mr. James Byrnes (former United States Secretary of State) a warmonger. If he had power to jail Mr. Byrnes, no case he would do that. In any case he wants to gag him and others like him."

"This most fundamental freedom of free speech, which is necessary for the maintenance of good government, would wither in the presence of the power of men to put shackles

on minds and tapes on the lips of such great statesmen as Mr. Byrnes," Senator Austin said.

After quoting from Mr. Byrnes' book "Speaking Frankly" to show that he believed more in peace than war, Senator Austin said: "As a policy, the Soviet proposal is bad. Attempts to suppress thought and expression cannot, in the long run, succeed."

"You cannot stop men from observing, comparing, thinking and whispering to each other their true thought. And they will only hate authority which prevents them from speaking as self-respecting men in the open."

Continuing, Senator Austin said: "Nothing could be more calculated to outrage the sensibilities of an honest man than an attempt of fallible leaders to abrogate to themselves the power to determine what men think or say."

"The road of restraint by edict leads directly to the establishment of censorship and the police state. The United States does not intend to support any steps along that road."

"The suppression of thought and speech leads to the tyrannical exercise of arbitrary power in the hands of a few."

"The United States delegation opposed any attempt, directly or indirectly, to limit the freedom of

expression, and we oppose this resolution in its entirety."

Senator Austin declared that the Soviet proposal was an attempt to divert attention from the real causes of war, which are "distress, despair, hunger, illhealth."

The causes, he said, also include the failure of the United Nations to establish peace forces and failure to establish safeguards on atomic energy.

The practical programmes for removing these causes would be—

- 1.—"Build as rapidly as possible the economic and social foundations for stable countries."
- 2.—"Protection for territorial integrity and political independence of all countries."
- 3.—"Strict atomic energy control."
- 4.—"Reduction of armaments."

In all these fields, Senator Austin said, the Soviet Union has not co-operated with the majority.

"The United States will continue its efforts to meet the negative and obstructive diplomacy with a diplomacy that brings a constructive solution," he said.

"Co-operation in peace programmes by all members of the United Nations" would remove the causes of war, aimed at by the Soviet resolution.

"Let us therefore reject this resolution and get on with our work."—Reuter.

Stalin Prepared To Meet Western Powers Half Way

London, Oct. 23.—Mr Konni Zilliacus said today that Premier Josef Stalin told an unofficial delegation of British Labour Members of Parliament that the establishment of the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) did not alter Russia's desire to mend her relations with the United States and Britain.

Mr Zilliacus, "rebel" Left wing Labourite, led a delegation of eight which called on Premier Stalin at his villa hideaway high in the Caucasian foothills overlooking the Black Sea, at Sochi, on October 14.

He said Stalin reported that Russia was willing to go half way in meeting the Western democracies "regardless of any differences in economic and social systems." Stalin denied the Cominform was a revival of the Comintern (Communist International). "It would be stupid to try to turn back the wheel of history," Zilliacus quoted Stalin as saying.

Zilliacus decided to release Stalin's comments on the Cominform after publication of a speech made by Andrei Zhdanov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party, at the foundation meeting in Poland.

Zilliacus said he asked Stalin whether the founding of the Cominform was to be regarded in any case as a revival of the Comintern and a desire of the Communist parties to Sovietise Europe. He asked what the Soviet policy was in relation to the new organisation.

While hesitating to quote Stalin word for word, Zilliacus said this was an almost exact quotation of what the Generalissimo replied.

"To attempt to form a Communist International would be an utopian enterprise, and Communists are not utopians. The Comintern was created after the first World War when the Communist parties had just begun to appear. It played its part in establishing connections between the workers of different countries and helped to develop leaders among the workers themselves."

Situation Different

"But today the situation is different. In a number of countries the powerful representatives of large sections of the population, they have great responsibilities, are deeply rooted in their own countries and are led by strong and able men."

"It would be exotic and utopian to direct such parties from any common centre. Therefore, there is no reason for the establishment of the Communist International. It would be stupid to try to turn back the wheel of history."

"As I understand the declaration of the nine Communist parties it means that the Communists of those

countries work together, on one hand to improve the conditions of the working class and common people generally, and on the other hand to defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries. As for the Soviet policy, the declaration of the nine Communist parties does not in any way change and cannot change the policy of the Soviet Union. The policy of the Soviet Union remains as it always has been—the improvement of political and economic relations with all countries, beginning with the United States and Great Britain."

Would Go Half Way

"If these countries wish to improve their relations with the Soviet Union they will be welcome, and the Soviet Government would be prepared to go half way to meet them regardless of any differences in economic and social systems, since experience has proved that co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems is quite possible."

"On the other hand, if they do not at present wish to improve their relations with the Soviet Union, the Soviet will have to carry on without such co-operation until such time as they come to their senses and realise that international co-operation in the world today is necessary."

"We can wait. We are a patient people."

Zilliacus said Stalin agreed that Britain as a world power must have good political relations with the United States, but was puzzled why she did not also try to develop her trade with Eastern Europe to insulate herself against the shock of another world slump.

Third World War

Zilliacus said Russian officials and citizens alike sincerely believe the United States may provoke a third World War, but he declined to say to what extent, if any, this view was shared by Stalin and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The eight Labourites talked with Stalin for two hours, and with Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow for three hours. They also had long conversations with officials and workers in Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia during their 27-day 7,000-mile tour of Eastern Europe.

Zilliacus said he found even greater concern in the three smaller countries over the possibility of an American-provoked third World War. Trade union officials, government officials and plain citizens in all four countries took him aside, Zilliacus said, and asked him bluntly: "Do you think there will be another war?"

He said he found no evidence anywhere in Eastern Europe of any preparations for another war. He and his fellow Parliamentarians motored up a winding mountain road to Stalin's modest villa in the Caucasian foothills.

Stalin's Villa

"We saw two policemen along the road but no troops," Zilliacus said. "There also were a couple of police guards at the gate entrance to the estate. They scrutinised us and then admitted our car."

"We parked our car at the bottom of a short flight of steps leading to a stucco two-storeyed Russian-style villa. Entering the door we found ourselves in a small hallway panelled in light Caucasian wood. There was an old fashioned hat stand with Stalin's well-known hat and field marshal's coat hanging on it."

"We were ushered into a medium-sized room off the hall, sparsely furnished but with excellent pieces. Stalin was standing by the window. He was wearing a plain gray tunic which is seen in almost all his pictures. I advanced into it in continental style, mentioned my name 'Zilliacus' and offered my hand. He replied 'Stalin' and we shook hands. He smilingly greeted other members of the delegation."

Zilliacus said Stalin appeared a bit formal at first but soon warmed up, and towards the end was laughing and joking with the delegation. Stalin, who seemed in excellent health, was calm throughout and did not hesitate or fumble. After a two-hour talk Stalin accompanied Zilliacus and the other members of the delegation to their car.—United Press.

CYCLONE STOPS AIR SERVICES

Rangoon, Oct. 23.—All air services linking Rangoon with Calcutta and Singapore were suspended today owing to a cyclonic storm raging off the Burmese coastline. It was officially stated here today.

Burmese Internal Airways planes were also grounded. The BAOC flying boat, carrying the Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, and his party from London, were therefore held up at Calcutta. They are now expected to reach here tomorrow when Thakin Nu is scheduled to reveal details of the Anglo-Burmese treaty.—Reuter.

Russia Out To Smash Aid Plan

Moscow, Oct. 23.—The Soviet leader, Andrei A. Zhdanov, told chiefdoms of European Communism last month that Russia would make every effort to defeat the Marshall plan as a counter to America's "predatory expansionist" anti-Soviet policy, the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, reported yesterday.

The text of M. Zhdanov's speech at the meeting in Poland, where the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) was founded, said that the Soviet Union, however, was prepared to live in peace for a "prolonged period" with the capitalist states provided they met their international obligations.

Pravda devoted two of its four pages to an 8,000-word text of the speech.

Wants Peace

M. Zhdanov told the other 17 delegates to the Cominform that Russia wants peace as the "most favourable condition" for the construction of a Communist society, adding that the United States already was waging ideological warfare against the Soviet Union to prepare the way for a new shooting war.

He charged that ideological warfare, military preparations and economic expansion were the three sides of America's strategic plan. Within this framework, M. Zhdanov declared, the Marshall plan was designed to enslave Western Europe, to prevent the industrialisation of Eastern Europe and to resurrect Germany as an anti-Soviet power.

He asserted: "Disclosure of the American plan for the economic enslavement of European countries is rendered by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and continues to the Soviet Union, it will make every effort to see to it that this plan is not realised."

Foreign Aid

Mr Zhdanov said the Marshall plan, in addition to aiding Europe, tended to protect the United States against an economic depression. "Unless European countries obtain American credits, the demand of these countries for American goods will be reduced, which will accelerate and intensify the economic crisis approaching in the United States," he said.

"For this reason if European countries display the necessary attitude and readiness to resist American's enslaving credit terms, America may be forced to retreat."

He said Russia had no objection to the use of foreign aid, and specifically to American credits in Europe providing "enlightenment" was not part of the arrangement, but he also urged countries of Europe to reconstruct their own economies from within as far as possible. He warned against a "new Munich" caused by appeasing the United States.

It was reported from Warsaw that M. Zhdanov admitted that Russia was not yet in possession of the atomic bomb—that America has a temporary monopoly.—United Press.

HANGCHOW FIRE

Nanking, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in Hangchow at a ferry wharf late this afternoon, and in three hours burnt down over 20,000,000 Chinese dollars.

Hangchow is the terminus of the Nanking-Shanghai railway.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

4. Studio: Children's Half Hour; 5.30. New Mayfair Orchestra; 7. Studio: "You asked for it" Variety Request Programme (Presented by Betty Drown); 8. Studio: "You asked for it" Variety Request Programme (Presented by Betty Drown); 8.30. Studio: A Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Drown; 9.30. Studio: George Pearce's "The Beach Boys" and "The Beach Girls"; 10. Studio: Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G Minor; Op. 25; Anla Dorman (Piano) and London Symphony Orchestra; 11. Studio: "Don Giovanni" Act 2. Principals, Chorus and Orchestra from the Glyndebourne Opera; 10. London. Studio: "Don Giovanni" Continued; 11. Close Down.

BBC PROGRAMME

Transmission of the BBC General Overseas Programme which can be heard in Hongkong this evening, 23.10.1947. The programme is a week's expert and F.E.B.'s discussion group leader tackle a topic in the news; 10.15. At Your Request; 11.15. News; 12.15. Home News from Britain; 12.30. Kentucky Minstrels A. black-faced minstrel show; 12.35. Dancing Through; 12.45. The News; 1.10. Programme Announcements; 1.15. "Have A Good Time" Production; 1.20. News; 1.30. By William Holt; 1.45. Radio News; 1.55. "Invitation To The Waltz" An Operatic and Musical Comedy; 2.00. Mabel Constanduros; 2.15. Programme Announcements; 2.20. "Forces Prom"; 2.30. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 2.45. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 2.55. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 3.00. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 3.15. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 3.30. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 3.45. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 4.00. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 4.15. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 4.30. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 4.45. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 5.00. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 5.15. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 5.30. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 5.45. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 6.00. "The Great Escape" A talk by Major General Sir Philip Llewellyn-Jones; 6.15. 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